

Why so few Succeed.

Life is a continued battle, in which defeat is suffered more often than victory is won. Along its flinty path the footprints of disaster are everywhere seen, and by the wayside are thickly strewn the graves of the fallen. Why is it that so few succeed? Why is the hope with which youth set out so often desolated, and the goal of ambition so rarely reached?

The strife is too often commenced without preparation for the struggle. The young, impulsive, and ardent, think they have but to reach forth, their hand to pluck the fruit, that, like the apples of the Hesperides, is only to be gained after the highest endurance and the most painful perseverance. Seldom does going give the tongue of flame that secures distinction, without effort.

Toilsome study and persistent investigation and patient experiment are the only modes of realizing a power to create, or sweep to reconquer so as to subdue new elements to human use. Moses alone smote the rock, so that the waters flashed out upon the sands of the desert; but how, step by step, with progress so toilsome that the snails were rapid in comparison, did the great thinkers and noble inventors proceed, who at last have given the waves of the sea a tongue! Hereafter, their voice utter a language that the rejoicing shores shall understand; but though the glorious consummation was unexpected, the preparation had been the work of many minds during years of alternate triumph and disappointment.

Physical as well as mental training is necessary for the accomplishment of life's victories. But when the intellect is well cultivated, the bodily energies are often uncultivated, the mind, like the friction upon a machine not lubricated, wears out the mechanism of the body, and its growing weakness and disorder nullify the power it envelopes. How often a blanching cheek, emaciated limbs, and feeble muscles, mark the successful student, who drops into the grave when he is to reach the goal of his aspirations! We of America have much to learn on this point. A system of intellectual forcing culture—a habit of putting boys to the business of men—has produced a species of precocity which, however much it may awaken astonishment at the wonderful developments, will leave—nay, has left—manifold evils.

At the rate we are now progressing, the time is not so far distant when such a thing as boys will be entirely unknown. Now the lads of ten have the manners of maturity, and the girls of a lesser age often women in all but physical development. The one criticizes plays and play-actors, and adopts the excesses of majority; the other talks of beaux and laces, and dresses as fashionably as their mothers, and are scarcely less rotund in their proportions.

To the want of physical culture there is also to be added a neglect of moral lessons. What school in America teaches the "humanities," as they should be taught? Where is principle laid down as the base of all efforts? Honorable action, not in the received sense, which is promptitude in resenting any conceivable insult or suspected affront—but honorable action, meaning that shrouded upon the golden rule, "do unto others as you would they should do unto you," inculcated as the highest guarantee of noble results?

Success achieved, even if it be obtained by chicanery, double dealing, and all perversity, is cheered by the multitude. And thousands fall, simply because they have a misconceived notion of manliness—a weak appreciation of moral principle.

Our teaching is wrong; our example is wrong; our praise and our censure are often wrong; and the result is that we see fewer of those men—self-made—strong in rectitude as the eternal truth, firm in principle as the living rock; pure in character as the mountain stream; and vigorous in mind and body as the sturdy oak, who shed honor on our earthly history.—N. O. Picayune.

The Pope and Miss Dix.

The famous American reformer of the treatment of the insane, Miss Dix, gives the following interesting particulars of her visit to Rome and the Pope:

"I visited the lunatic asylum, and my heart revolved at the sight. I did not see sick persons, whom man and woman should pity—unfortunates whom we should endeavor to cure; they were brutes in chains, the dens of which seemed as if they had been cleaned. Several days after my visit to the lunatic asylum I was presented to his holiness the Pope, who knew the object of my travels. The Pope asked me in the most friendly manner whether I had yet visited the asylum at Rome? I had the courage to answer 'Yes; and I am convinced that your feelings have not yet paid a visit.'"

"Pio Nino quickly raised his head, and only asked with an expressive attentive look. I understood him, and related to him in a voice full of emotion all the horrors and barbarities I had witnessed. I ventured, trembling within myself, upon the bold expression of the unchristian treatment of the unhappy beings. The respect-commanding man of Christendom listened with earnest attention, and said briefly, after I had concluded, 'Come again in a week's time,' and then I left his presence. My anxiety was unutterably great. The Protestant, the stranger, had perhaps risked too much. Although I was conscious in my innermost heart of my good intentions, I yet passed a sleepless night, and a day of the deepest inward agitation. It created a deep sensation when the Holy Father, two days after I had been presented to him, suddenly, while taking one of his drives, stopped before the gate of the lunatic asylum, and spent an hour in it. The week had passed, and I stood, as I had been commanded, in the Vatican

before the Pope. In a manner as grave as it was calm, Pion Nino said to me: 'I have appointed a commission, charged to lay before me propositions concerning the erection of a lunatic asylum, conformably to the rules of humanity, morality, in the shortest time possible. When you visit Rome again your just and pious wishes will have been fulfilled. I thank you for your communications. May Heaven bless you!' I bend my knee, deeply moved, not before Catholic Christendom, but before the wise Prince and the good man."

Advantages of Trees.

"How beautiful, most beautiful of earth's ornaments are trees! Having out on the hills and down on the valleys, in the wildwood or orchard, or singly by the wayside. God's spirit and benison seem to us ever present in trees. For their shade and shelter to man and brute; for the music the winds make among their leaves, and the birds in their branches; for the fruit and flowers they bear to delight the palate and the eye, and the fragrance that goes out and upward from them forever—we are worshipful of trees."

"Under his own vine and fig-tree—what more expressive of rest and independence and lordship in the earth! Well may the Arab reverence in the date-palm a God-given source of sustenance. Dear to the Spaniard is the olive, and to the Hindoo his banyan, wherein dwell the families of man, and the birds of heaven build their nests. Without trees, what a desert place would be our earth—naked, parched, and hateful to the eye! Yet how many are thoughtless of the use and beauty of trees—How many strike the axe idly or wantonly at their roots. Above all other things in the landscape we would deal gently with trees. Most beautiful where and as God plants them, but beautiful even as planted by the poorest art of man, trees should be protected and preserved."

"If he is a benefactor who causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before, how much greater his beneficence who plants a tree in some waste place, to shelter and shade, to draw thicker song-birds, and to bear fruit for man! Plant trees, O man, on that waste land, and be careful of those that are planted."

We do not know (says the Christian Advocate) the author of the above beautiful and comprehensive notice of trees; but we think its perusal will cause many of our readers to impulsively and heartily respond to the familiar and popular language of the song of

"Woodman spare that tree."

Anger and Love.

Man has an unfortunate readiness in the evil hour after receiving an affront, to draw together all the moonspots on the other person into an outline of shadow and a night-piece, and to transform a single deed into a whole life, and this only that he may thoroughly relish the pleasure of being angry. In love he is fortunately the opposite faculty of crowding together all the light parts and rays of his object into one focus by means of the burning glass of imagination, and letting its sun burn without its spots; but he too generally does this only when the beloved and censured being is already beyond the skies. In anger, however, that we should do this sooner and oftener, we ought to act like Wicklemann, but only in another way. As he set aside a particular half hour each day for the purpose of beholding and meditating on his too happy existence at Rome, so we ought daily or weekly to dedicate and sanctify a solitary hour for the purpose of summing up the virtues of our families, our wives, our children, and our friends, and viewing them in this beautiful crowded assemblage of their good qualities. Indeed, we should do so for this reason, that we may not forgive and love too late, when the beloved beings are already departed hence, and are beyond reach.—Richter

Newspaper Advertising—How to Build up a City.

The Memphis Avalanche has a good article on the above subject, which is worthy the attention of the business men of this or any other town. We commend it for the present to the consideration of our men of business of every description, in Newman, and we desire them to read and ponder upon the good and wise counsel contained in the following extract:

It is not only the duty of every business man to advertise, but it is also his duty to patronize and sustain his newspaper, independent of the advantage he derives from its perusal; for newspapers are to a town what advertisements are to its merchants. They do for a town gratuitously what advertising does for men of business at a light cost. They concentrate public attention upon its affairs, keep the town, its markets, its wares, its buildings, its sights, "its lions," and wonders, its attractions of every name and phase, uppermost in the public mind. They go to every nook and corner of the surrounding country, into every man's door, and to every domestic fireside—They go abroad to great distances, into other communities, among strangers, exciting an interest in its concerns, and spreading information of its trade and attractions wherever they go. The more the public at large hear or read of a city or town, the more they are tempted to see, visit, and explore it. What would a merchant be if his business were as obscure as his name? What would a merchant's sign-board over his door do in attracting trade, if he did not send it with a catalogue of his wares, in a newspaper, to every man's door? Who would be tempted to visit a city that had no newspapers, and of which they

should hear only accidentally, and once in a year or a lifetime?

Good newspapers give more importance to a town or city than all other agencies combined. What passion is more universal than the passion for reading newspapers, and learning the news? What disposition is more general or uncontrollable than the disposition to visit the places that we hear of and read of in every newspaper that come to our door? In New York and the Yankee towns, their newspapers are not ample enough to hold the advertisements and vocations there in vogue, and every expedient is resorted to, to familiarize the public at a distance with their concerns. A town can never grow to be the commercial emporium of a country until it becomes the topic of every tongue, and the centre of attraction to the gaze of every man, woman, beau, belle, boy, girl, and child in the regions round about; and this can never be done except by means of newspapers.

Neuman Banner.

The Hermitage.

A gentleman who has just visited the Hermitage, the residence of Gen. Jackson, thus writes of what he saw there:

Prominent among the curiosities was a wooden pitcher. It was made of wood from the elm tree under which William Penn made the celebrated Indian treaty. This pitcher was presented by the coopers of Philadelphia, and although it is not larger than a common cream-jug, it contains 750 staves. The hoops, lid, and handle, are silver. The bottom is a magnifying glass, by looking through which one is enabled to see the joints, which are not visible to the naked eye. We will now notice "Old Hickory." This is a double cup—that is, two cups with one bottom, so that when one is turned up the other is turned down. It is, as its name implies, of hickory, and, what is more singular about it, has a natural handle. It is simply a block about one foot in length, and was cut on Long Island from a hickory sprout, the parent stem of which was severed by a cannon ball in the war of the Revolution.

The next things we will mention are a calumet of stone presented by some Indian chief; a bayonet, with a large root ground round it, found near the battle ground below New Orleans; the cup and saucer out of which General Washington drank his last tea, and a small piece of candle found in the tent of Lord Cornwallis when he surrendered to General Washington, and closed the Revolutionary struggle. The last-named article was given to General Jackson with the request that he would light it on each Fourth of July. Mrs. Jackson remarks that they had failed to do this for several years, owing to its shortness.

Huzza for the Railroad!

Seeing one or two loaded trains pass through our streets a few days ago, we enquired at the Railroad office and obtained a statement showing that 2,000 barrels of naval stores have been brought to town from McCallen's Station, 11 miles, within a week past. There had been previously brought down considerable quantities of naval stores, wood, &c.

The freights of this week amount to upwards of \$300; and the saving to the shippers of naval stores probably amounts to nearly an equal sum.

This business will be greatly increased as the Road progresses through the fine pine lands of Cumberland, Harrett, and Moore. By the time the 2nd Division shall have been completed, 25 miles from town, the other articles, as corn, flour, cotton, &c., will doubtless be brought there for transportation.

Fayetteville Observer.

The Fruit Trade.

We see that a firm in Baltimore are now about consummating a design which we have heard spoken of in connection with this port. We allude to the idea of establishing rapid communication with the West India Islands, for the purpose of supplying our town with fresh tropical fruits, for the sale of which no seaport offers finer inducements than Wilmington. The main point in view to secure the success of this business, is undoubtedly rapid passages, and to make as many trips as possible during the season, and to effect this object the Baltimore parties have gone about it the right way. They have now on the stocks approaching completion, a propeller of about 250 tons burthen, designed expressly for the fruit trade, and is the first vessel ever built exclusively for that trade. An attempt was made a few years ago to supply this port with fruit by means of a small and fast-sailing schooner, but after one or two trips the project was abandoned. The objection to sailing vessels in this trade cannot be doubted, but no calculation can be made as to the length of time consumed on the voyage, and the perishable nature of a cargo of fruit renders a long voyage out of the question.—Wil. Her.

Paul Morphy wears his foreign-grown laurels well says the Philadelphia Bulletin, and we are glad to hear that he is honored as he is. But after all it is only American phenomena or American humbug that excites the admiration of Europe. Mr. Morphy is a phenomenon, and Mr. Hume is a humbug, and each one is a lion in Paris. There are, probably, a dozen Americans in Paris now, who, in the walks of literature and science, have done more for human progress than all the phenomena and all the humbugs in the world, whose names, nevertheless, are not even mentioned. Our politics, our morals, our social and governmental systems, our public works, our works of art, our astonishing mechanical improvements—all these are either sneered at, or are passed unnoticed—

We must send a showman, a dwarf, a "black swan," a chess player, a horse-tamer, or a spirit-rapper to Europe, when we want to obtain any recognition in European society.

How touching the tribute of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, to his mother's influence:

"My mother asked me never to use tobacco, and I have never touched it from that time to the present day; she asked me not to game, and I have never gamed, and I cannot tell who is winning and who is losing in games that can be played. She admonished me, too, against hard drinking; and whatever capacity for endurance I have at present, and whatever usefulness I may attain in life, I attribute to having complied with her pious and correct wishes. When I was seven years of age, she asked me not to drink, and a resolution I then made of total abstinence, at a time when I was the sole constituent member of my own body, and that I have adhered to through all time, I owe to my mother."

IREDELL EXPRESS.

EUGENE B. DRAKE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

STATESVILLE.
Friday, December 3.

Terms of the Express, \$2 Cash.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We this week commence the Second Volume of the Iredell Express, enlarged, and after this issue will be printed on new Type from the foundry of Messrs. L. Johnson & Co., Philadelphia. To make this improvement in our sheet, we have incurred a very large outlay by purchase of a large press, types and other materials for our office. The expense and labor of issuing a large paper also, will have been much increased over and above the volume just closed. But believing that our patrons would be better pleased with a sheet of more ample dimensions, though at a small increase in the price, we have not hesitated to incur the risk of commanding the support which will be necessary to justify the undertaking—and enable us to continue the improvement which has been inaugurated.

Many have assured us, that when our sheet was enlarged they, would come to our support—will all of them now redeem their pledges.

We regret that our new type did not arrive in time to clothe this issue in the new dress which we promised last week—our sheet is so well printed, however, a few only would notice the difference if not otherwise informed. The Express will put on its Holiday suit when it again makes its appearance.

Our expenses being much increased to publish the Express enlarged as it now is, we would make an appeal to all who are friendly to our enterprise in the County—all who might desire to see a newspaper permanently established in IREDELL—to interest themselves in procuring subscribers now, at the beginning. And we hope that those who feel inclined to patronize the new volume which is just opening, will send in their names, without delay accompanied with \$2. We will furnish them with as good a family paper as the country affords and one that will give them satisfaction in full for their money.

All persons who were subscribers to the first volume will be considered as desiring the Express continued to their address, unless they give notice to the contrary, which should be done at once, by returning the paper or in another form.—But we hope not to part company with one of our old patrons.

Governor's Message.

To the exclusion of much other matter which might perhaps be of more interest to a number of readers, we publish the Governor's Message entire. The messages of our Chief Functionaries, without regard to the party to which they belong, are supposed to embrace information important, for every man who lives under the Government to know and understand as well as he can. Of its merits the reader will judge for himself.

Congress.

This body will assemble in Washington City on Monday next. The Session will be no doubt the most important one which will have been held since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The North and South will be in the arena of the national Capitol, arrayed in hostility against each other to a degree that has not existed before; and each day will be looked to with anxious solicitude for what may transpire, to the injury—we will not say welfare—of the Union. We can but hope that an overruling Providence will, both temper the feelings and enlighten the minds, of those who shall sit in the next Congress, that discord may be healed and our Union preserved.

The winter session of Concord Female College at this place, terminated on Tuesday last, and many of the young ladies have returned to their homes and families to spend a happy Christmas with parents and friends, who will be delighted to see them and learn of the advances which they have made in their studies at school.

REMOVAL.

Our Printing Office has been removed to the second story of the establishment occupied by Mr. Leckie as a Tin Factory, a few doors from our late location.—Entrance on the side from the Alley.

Owing to the time and trouble incurred to remove our Office, we had little opportunity to prepare editorial for this issue,

but the selections we hope will prove to be entertaining and instructive, better no doubt than anything we might be able to write. By the time of the next issue we hope to be organized, and with propitious breezes anticipate a prosperous voyage the ensuing year.

The Legislature.

The Raleigh Standard says this is the third week of the session; and now that the elections are over, and the committees have all been appointed, and have begun to report bills, we may expect the two houses to set diligently about the work of legislation.

We learn that during the present week the bill to extend aid to the Fayetteville Coalfield Road will be taken up for consideration in both houses. The friends of this important work expect to make a strong exhibition of facts and reasons in its behalf. We sincerely trust that the bill may pass. It is not a local, but an important STATE work—a work which will do more than any thing else which has heretofore been done to develop our resources, to equalize exchange, and to make us the creditor instead of the debtor State of the South. North Carolina embarked twenty two years ago in the great work of improving her internal condition. She has expended millions of dollars for Rail roads; yet up to this hour not one ounce of coal has been shipped, and not one pound of iron has been made as the result of these improvements. Let this fact be remembered.

Three Days later from Europe.

New York, Nov. 25.—The Africa arrived at her dock this morning at 9 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 13th. Passengers are entertained for the safety of the Indian Empire, from Halifax to Galway on the 18th, and not yet heard from. Galway is about to be adopted by France as an outlet for steam communication with America. The projected Havre line has been abandoned in favor of the Galway scheme.

Mr. Whitehouse states that recent experiments demonstrate that the system of testing the Atlantic cable is fallacious. He believes that the fault lies very near the shore, and reiterates the conviction that it may be successfully worked.

England consents to France engaging Coolies. The Bank of France has lent 23 millions francs of specie during the month. A Spanish expedition of eight steamers to act against the Riff pirates, has taken its departure.

The Spanish demands on France will probably be countenanced by the latter nation. Additional vessels have been sent thither by France. England is also disposed to press her claims for redress equal to what is accorded other governments.—The second instalment of the Spanish expedition against Mexico is ready to sail at any moment.

The report that a reduction in the French army was about to be made, caused a buoyancy on the London Exchange. A French commissioner had been appointed to examine on the spot the question of African emigration as to its being concealed slave trade.

We acknowledge the receipt of a polite invitation from Mr. Thaddeus L. Troy and Lady to a party to be given at "Troy's Seminary," Alexander county, on the 9th instant. Tendering thanks for the compliment we regret that it will not be in our power to attend and participate in the good cheer of our highly esteemed friends.

NORTH CAROLINA R. ROAD.

Among the proceedings in the Legislature, which might be considered of paramount importance to the people of the State, we notice that a resolution has been introduced into the Senate by Mr. Worth, of Randolph, for raising a joint select committee to examine into and report upon the financial condition and general management of the North Carolina Rail Road.

The State is deeply interested in this Road, being the chief owner, and for all losses made by the Road her citizens are bound! For a length of time, great complaint has been uttered, in various quarters, charging upon the chief officers of this Road, bad management, extravagance, &c. The Legislature, therefore, could not perform a more signal act for the security of the people than thoroughly to investigate and ascertain the true condition of the affairs of the above named Company, in justice to the parties interested, and reform any grievances that may exist in the management of its affairs. Let the acts of every agent from the President to Brakeman inclusive, be sifted to the bottom and the public made fully acquainted with the true condition of the company.

Mr. Worth is a Gentleman of untiring energy and business qualifications and fairness, and as chairman of a committee would do ample justice.

Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.

Raleigh, Nov. 27.

In the Senate, to day, happened perhaps the most brilliant discussion of the session. Mr. Turner introduced a preamble and resolution censuring the President for turning persons out of office in Illinois because they favored Mr. Douglas. Mr. Turner spoke upon it and poured some pretty hot shot into the Democratic party, its policy, &c. Hon. Bedford Brown replied, with as much fervor and earnestness as if just in his prime. It created considerable interest, the gallery being full of ladies and lobbies of members of the House and strangers. It was laid on the table by yeas 26, nays 16. The resolution was "probably intended to draw out the sentiments of the Democrats favoring Mr. Douglas. Immediately a resolution was introduced saying that "the sense of this Legislature" is against further aid to works of Internal Improvement, which was laid on the table. The purpose for which the "previous question" was to be used. There is but little business done and none of importance.

A bill which aims at abolishing the office of State Geologist was to-day brought up by Mr. Reeves. And the constitutional amendment were represented by a bill from Mr. Mason to

elect Clerks and Masters in Equity by the people.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell presented a bill to charter the State Improvement and Relief Bank.—Its provisions are probably somewhat similar to the People's Bank Bill, but as it is to be printed you will see it.

For the Express.

Statesville Female College.

The college is a grand domain. The State may proudly boast its name. Tastefully couched "among verdant trees, Fanned by the healthful mountain breeze.

In front colossal pillars rise, In better taste none could devise,— The whole a huge imposing pile, Erected in the finest style.

Here nature all her charms bestow, Sun-shine, birds sing, and streamlets flow, Bright objects, useful thoughts suggest, The senses pleased, the soul is blest.

A man of noble worth presides— 'Tis true sometimes he frowns and chides; We pause, say a "Nero reigne,"— You know spoiled children oft complain.

We look upon his broad brow brow, And then at once a trace allow, We know that he will never deign, To do but right—we vent complain.

Professor H. now next appears, His countenance as serene as ours, His brow's the index of deep thought, We'll ne'er forget what he has taught.

How toiled and labored to inspire, And move each pupil to desire, Goodness and learning,—Faith's bright shield, While here upon life's battle field.

And Mrs. C.—we love full well, And none the less our dear Miss L. Miss C. and A. have done their part, And yes their way to every heart.

Each in her own, and winning way, Seeking to guide us lest we stray, With woman's gentleness and love, They seek to lure our souls away.

But now each grateful College girl, This tribute to the tongue unfold, But word can't tell our tongues reveal, What our deep hearts in secret feel.

Nov. 27/58. LITERATA.

Correspondence of the Express.

Asheville, Ga., Nov. 13th/58.

Mr. Editor:— If you will allow me the permission of a column of the Express, I will give a limited description of my peregrinations to the Western country, which may be interesting to some of your readers.

I was awakened from my slumbers at the "Simonton House," on the morning of the 9th inst., and summoned to be in readiness—and was soon rolled over to the depot, where procuring a ticket, I bid farewell to friends, and got on board one of the beautiful coaches of the W. N. C. R. R. and was immediately flying on my journey. One hour and ten minutes brought us to the landing at Salisbury. Here we learned to our chagrin, that the cars would not convey us to Charlotte, until late in the evening; so we repaired to our favorite house, kept by Col. Roberts. I now had time at my command, and called on some friends and also took a view of the village. I was pleased to find my college and classmates—Dr. Henderson, doing well and a favorite with the citizens. He has a beautiful building recently completed, which adds much to the town. Late in the afternoon, we heard the welcome whistle and was soon on our way to Charlotte, where we arrived at dark, and were detained four hours longer. It is quite annoying to any one, when he has a journey in view to be thus detained; every hour seems a day.—It is impossible to read to kill time, for our minds are still traveling, and at night, there is little to be seen and our only remedy was, to destroy tobacco, and hear the quaint expressions of our fellow prisoners. This is Fair week in Columbia, and when the coaches were opened, there was a general rush for seats, and having only two coaches to the train, they were incompetent to seat all, and when the train from Goldsboro arrived the crowd was still larger, and there was much murmuring, which was much alleviated by profanity, that was a little excusable, for we do think that in such cases, when passengers should be accommodated. We heard some say that it would be their last trip by that route. The President was on board a passenger, and seemed to have no concern for the accommodation of his travelers. Another incident which we noticed on the road will render it unpopular, and that was, running by stations where persons were waiting to get aboard. At Charlotte there were at least fifty waiting to go on to Columbia among them were some of my friends who say their disappointment was great. After sitting up until one o'clock in the cold, and then for the cars to run by in enough to make a Christian, at least think imprecations. The train made good time and arrived in Columbia at 4 o'clock. We halted—that is, we put up, in other words we went into the "Congress House," but had not where to lay our head. The Hotels and boarding houses had been full for two days, and it was impossible to get a room and nearly so to get something to eat. We remained in the city two days, and were indebted to a friend for a couch. We visited the Fair Grounds and were delighted with the exhibitions. We noticed that N. C. had some articles on exhibition, I have not been able to see the list of premiums, but on certain Byrd and Son and Westbrook took prizes for their ploughs and apples. The stock on exhibition was fine, particularly the horses and cattle. There were a number of Sugar Cane Mills, which appeared to do their work well. We examined a Wheat Thresher which is now used exclusively in Western New York, which certainly is far superior to any we have seen.

VIATOR.

THE MASONIC ORDER.—The proceedings of the various Grand Lodges of the United States show the number of Masons in the Union to be 163, 893, belonging to 4,302 Lodges. In Virginia there are 136 Lodges, with 4,614 members; N. Carolina 107 Lodges and 7,233 members; Tennessee 174 Lodges 7,750 members; Georgia 231 Lodges and 3,027 members; and South Carolina 66 Lodges, and 3,100 members. The number of Free Masons in the United States is probably more than this table shows, as there are many to be found every where who are not affiliated with any Lodge. The law of the fraternity is said to be, "once a Mason always a Mason."

SPOTS ON THE SUN.—For the last eight or ten weeks there has been unusual number of spots on the sun. Many of them have

been large. At present, three groups are visible with a telescope of moderate power. The first group is just passing off on the western limb, and will hardly be seen after a day or two, the second has passed about three quarters of the way across the disc, while the third, which consists of one large spot, with many small ones lying along to the east of it, has not yet reached the middle of the disc. Each dark spot is surrounded by a well defined luminous border, which is yet much darker than the other portions of the disc. The border is called the penumbra.

DARKNESS BEFORE DAWN.—Nothing prepares us so for the enjoyment of fine weather like a long storm. And what renders us so susceptible to the sweetness and beauty of spring, but the bleakness and bitterness of northern winter? No tooth ever feels so good as the one that has just ceased aching.—Thirst teaches us the blessing of water. Weariness sweetens rest. And if you wish to know the great joy of a good fire and a warm supper, spend a day in the woods with your rifle and a dog, and come home at night wet and hungry.

These are among the uses of pain and deprivation. No person ever tasted all the deliciousness of peace, who has not known harrassing care. He only that has groped in the blinding mists of error, feels the full glory of the sunlight of truth. Love is given in all its exquisite sweetness only to the heart that has been desecrated by its own sin. The blessing of wealth can be fully appreciated only by those who have struggled with poverty and toil. And who knows but the happiness of heaven will be found to depend in a great measure upon what we have suffered in this poor world of sorrow, unassisted longings, and despair?

Activity of Christian Love.—It

will not content itself with improving opportunities. It will create opportunities. It will go forth into the vineyard, to see what needs to be done, and ask the master for employment. It will search out the parentless; and sadder than orphans, the babes of the child atio, the damp cellar and the noisome gutter, and bring them, young forlorn straying lambs, to the good shepherd's arms. It will open "ragged schools," and will convert the title into a misnomer to all eyes that look in upon the decent and cleanly order within doors. It will organize bands for spreading a table and lighting the hearth stone within honest poverty's humble walls. It will lift the fallen in the gentleness of a great pity, like His whose sacred feet the Magdalen kissed unrebuked. It will bear leaves of healing, fold handkerchiefs, and scatter them like snow-flakes along all the thoroughfares. It will usher the Book of books, a lamp of solar brightness into dark homes. It will bend with its spiritual kindred, around the altar of social prayer. It will take its place in the front rank of the angelical host; ask to be excused from none of its campaigns; never wearying of the watch or the conflict. It will hallow the Day that stands among the days of time, God's symbol of sovereignty and majesty like the test tree of Eden. In one word it will honor the apostolic idea of Christian living—"steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord." So will it be real power, moral power—productive efficient fruitful tireless and constant in its degrees as a law of nature, as the uncrated love.—A. L. Stone.

Bismarck's Sermon.—This distinguished

divine preached twice in the Episcopal church in this place on Tuesday last. His style of speaking is perhaps familiar to a large number of our readers. His manner is plain, didactic and forceful—and yet it may be said to be passive. Your ear is delighted with but little that may correctly be termed eloquence, for he does not essay to be eloquent. It is in severe logic and pregnant terseness of expression that his power of pleasing lies. Strong and sustained power kept under control by compact logic and pure taste, we think is the leading attribute of his mind. At any rate, we have yet to hear that man in the pulpit who so pleases us. We sit delighted as he preaches, however much we may be dissatisfied with his opinions or sceptical or unbelieving as to the correctness of his deductions.—Oxford Leisure Hour.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 1, '58

TRADE TO SALT LAKE VALLEY.

To give you some idea of the necessities of this valley, and the immense supplies, both public and private, which are drawn from the East, I send you the following figures, which are authentic. Thus: There are now on the road, with supplies for the army, eighty-eight trains from Leavenworth; thirty-five from Nebraska City, and ten from Kansas City; and there are a few more to start. Each train consists of twenty-six wagons, and there are 350 cattle, and six mules to a train.

The trade with the people of Salt Lake Valley is extensive, as the figures show, and is worthy the attention of those engaged in it.—Here is the state of trade for the season:

Livingston, Kinkadee & Co., 136 wagons in all, each wagon freighted two tons, at an aggregate value of \$300,000, delivered here.—37 of these wagons were drawn by 8 mules each, the balance by 13 oxen to each.

Miller, Russell & Co., 132 wagons, averaging over two tons of goods to the wagon—13 oxen to a wagon.

C. A. Perry & Co., 50 wagons; Radford, Colby & Co., 50 wagons; Gillenon & Gerrish, 37 wagons; Kit Brannan, 20 wagons; J. M. Hackaday, 20 wagons. Many of these trains are now on the road, but they are all expected to arrive this season.

These trains bring great numbers of cattle into the valley in a state of exhaustion from their long journey, that will render it impossible to drive them out this season.—Three weeks since the prices

run at \$70 per yoke; now they are as low as \$50, and no buyers, although plenty of buyers are in the market. Aside from their being unfit to drive, from having been worked in teams to this city; the expense of keeping them or of getting them beyond the jurisdiction of Mormon laws, is a serious objection to some purchasers. The Utah laws claim pasturage on all the grass lands, and there are various taxes upon every head driven in and out, which is not only a great annoyance, but adds much to the cost. One gentleman came here with \$60,000 from California to purchase cattle, but he will return without buying anything. To cover the loss from traveling, the pasturage and taxes, he offers \$40 per head for 2000 head, delivered near Sacramento. The jurisdiction of these cattle laws of the Mormons extends to Bear river, 80 miles, once beyond that point, and the annoyances are only those of the road.

THE MORMON REBELLION.
Walking about these thickly populated streets, one sees nothing and hears nothing that would indicate rebellion or treason, and we are almost at a loss to imagine why it is that this people, quietly earning a scanty livelihood by reclaiming the desert, working and worshipping after their own peculiar manner, should so far attract the attention of the government of this great nation, as to be put under military surveillance.

Last year the air was ringing with the treason, rebellion, armed resistance, martial law and declaration of independence in Utah. The spirit of vengeance animated the nation; military companies volunteered to join in exterminating a numerous sect from the Territory of the nation. But the military power of the country was kept at bay by a handful of fanatics. What was the meaning of that crusade, and why, when it was expected that a dozen or more of these leaders would be hanged, they were let off without even a reprimand?—Who can tell, unless it be some unprincipled person or persons, who expected through a 'Mormon war' to get rich by means of a government contract? This war has been a harvest—not a mine, but mines of wealth, to men who knew how to mould the public prejudices against a fanatical sect, whose practices do not square with the professed morality of other sects.

If the truth ever is known, I believe that a large portion of the tales of outrage and murder which has been charged against the Mormons will be found to have originated in the brains of men who for years have been systematically at work to bring about a state of things which now exists in this Territory. The country was made to believe that a large portion of the people here—the women particularly—who were kept and regarded as cows and mares are regarded at home, were oppressed and down-trodden, and that they were anxious for an opportunity to escape from their degradation. They have had the opportunity they sought for; during three months the roads have been open, and escorts waiting to conduct them in safety either east or west. Who can tell how many are gone? They are easily counted. Their ranks, apparently, have not diminished. The men, the women and the children are still here, and are only anxious to keep themselves separate from the flood of civilization that threatens to overwhelm them. They are still zealous—fanatics who remain true to the single idea which absorbs their lives, namely, that they are the chosen of God, and through trials and persecutions, they are to attain distinguished seats in the world of spirits.

It is the opinion of many, that if Mormonism had been let alone, it would have died out like other religious exercises that have risen upon ignorance and credulous minds. Persecution begets sympathy, and from sympathy to friendship there is but a short step.

Our billingsgate neighbor of the Gazette accuses us of quackery, because we publish Dr. Ayer's advertisement. Now this same editor knows the Pharmacopoeia itself is not more free from the suspicion of quackery than his medicines. He knows they are endorsed by the medical journals of this country, and are prescribed by our best physicians, and have the commendation of professors and eminent men of character too exalted for his comprehension, and he knows too that they have done and are doing in this community and amount of good which the utmost stretch of his ability can never hope to equal.—Berks Co. Press, Reading, Pa.

Next Monday the regular Annual Session of Congress will convene. It is probable that we will be able to publish the President's Message in our next number of the Express.

DIALECTIC HALL, Nov. 24th '58.
Whereas: The Dialectic Society has been called upon in the course of an all-wise Providence, to mourn the death of one of its intellectual and noblest members, whose high intellectual endowments, mainly virtues, and generous and extensive benevolence of feeling and conduct, have endeared him to all who knew him, Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of EDWARD L. JONES we recognize and lament the irreparable loss of a warm friend and kind companion, whose constant and unflinching efforts were always directed to the extension of the spirit of kindness and charity among his associates and fellow students.

2nd, That as members of the Dialectic Society, we feel that a bright exemplar is taken from us, whose life and exertions, while with us, were devoted to the realization and illustration of the sentiment of our motto, "Love of Virtue and Science."

3rd, That we would mingle our sorrow with that of his parents and relatives, while we would earnestly point them to consolation in their affliction, to the tender mercies of Him, in whose hands we have trusted him, and in whose hands we hope he has found repose.

4th, That in testimony of our respect for his memory, and of the darkness which his death has thrown around us, that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

5th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased; and to the Salisbury Watchman and Banner, Iredell Express, Raleigh Standard, Greensboro' Patriot and University Magazine, with the request for publication;

G. C. McCONAUGHY, Sec.
J. W. Mebane, Com.
F. D. STOCKTON.

COMMERCIAL.
List of persons having goods remaining in the Statesville Depot, Dec. 3.

M. J. Locke, Rev. J. A. Stradley, Rev. W. B. Richardson, J. Johnson, J. H. Spainhour, E. P. Bailey, Isaac Sherrill, A. C. McIntosh, E. P. Bailey, Powell & Long, John A. Hunt, A. N. Erwin, J. W. Stockton, R. C. Gilbreath, S. D. McTate, E. Blackman, E. Ruffy, J. C. Whitson, H. W. Ayer, T. H. McRorie.

OBITUARY.
Died at the residence of John Walker, Esq., in Iredell County, on Thursday night of last week, Miss Mary Walker, in her 85th year. She had been a member of the Associate Church since her girlhood.

In this County of Pneumonia, on the night of the 29th inst., Silas A. Sharpe, Esq., in the 50th year of his age. One of our best and most useful citizens.

In Wilkesboro, on Monday morning last, a son of Dr. A. A. Scroggs, aged about four months.

Negroes for Sale.
I will sell, IN STATESVILLE, On the first day of January next, Three likely young Negroes, 2 Boys and a Girl, belonging to the estate of N. M. GRIFFIN, deceased.

Terms:—Six months credit, with interest.
W. TURNER, Administrator.
Nov. 27, 1858. 11d

Mullets.
We have 3 bbls. fine Mullets on hand, for sale cheap.

Also, A good Buggy and Harness, which can be bought very low for cash or good paper.

Salt.
Just received a large lot, cheap, for CASH.
J. F. ALEXANDER & Co.
Dec. 3, 1858. 11f

Second Edition,
REVISED AND ENLARGED.
S. J. RICKERT, Statesville, N. C.

Is now opening and offering the largest and finest stock of Confectionery and Fancy Goods Ever offered in Statesville; also, a good assortment of JEWELRY, which he sells very low for cash.

Oysters.
Having accepted the Agency of one of the largest Fish and Oyster Houses in Portsmouth, he is prepared to furnish Families with good fresh Oysters, three times a week, in any quantity, from a quart to ten gallons.

Apples.
75 bushels of good Apples, for sale at S. J. RICKERT'S.

Peanuts wanted.
Wanted, 75 bushels of Peanuts for which the highest cash price will be paid.
S. J. RICKERT.
Dec. 3, 1858. 11f

Proclamation.
Know all Men, Women, and Children, by these Presents, That I, H. W. AYER, of the Town of Statesville, County of Iredell, and State of North Carolina, have still a great many

Books, Fancy Articles, etc., which I am very anxious to sell out by the 1st of January, 1859, and as there is only one month to go on, if you will make yourselves visible at the BOOK STORE you shall have any or all of these articles at a lower price than you ever dreamed they could be bought for. If you have anything at home, that you took away from my Store without leaving a money tender, you can just call and pay for it now, and I will say no more about it. Given under my hand and seal the 3d day of December, A. D. 1858.

H. W. AYER. [L. S.]
1 3t

Dissolution.
The firm of Watts, Douglas & Co. was dissolved on the 24th of August last, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm, will please call and settle.

Oct. 8th. 45 tf

Wanted,
1000 Bushels Dried Apples, peeled 500 " " Peaches, ditto. Highest market price given.
Sep. 11th. 41f J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.

BLANKS

For Sale or Rent,
A Comfortable HOUSE on College Avenue, opposite Mrs. Carlton's. On the premises are a good Garden, Stables, Well, Ice house, Kitchen, and Smoke house. Terms reasonable. Possession given the 1st day of January, 1859.

Also, At Private Sale, A neat set Parlor Furniture, Chairs, Tables, Beds, Bedsteads, a good Cooking Stove, Wash-stands, Carpets, Crockery, a good pine Book-case, War-robe, Bureau, Clock, and many other things too tedious to mention.

Also, A Negro Girl and Child for Sale. The Girl is now a good cook, and washes and irons well.

R. C. McALLA.
Dec. 3, 1858. 1-4t

To the Public generally, and to those who are indebted to JENKINS & AYER in particular.

COME NOW LET US REASON TOGETHER.—Don't you know that there is no greater comfort in the snows and rains of winter than a good, strong, water-proof pair of BOOTS or SHOES? And don't you know that Jenkins & Ayer put out just that kind, more for your accommodation than their own interest? These things are well known to you, and we know that it costs lots of money to get up the right kind of Boots and Shoes, and we know that a great many of you have got these articles from us, and you can't say they are paid for: now come up like clever fellows and plank down the dust. We have not time to go and see you; but just call at the BOOK STORE, and you will find your accounts, and room enough to write—Rec'd payment—on the bottom of each.

Yours, respectfully, JENKINS & AYER.
Dec. 3, 1858. 1-3t

Stove for Sale.
A second-hand Stove for sale, suitable for a dining-room or office. Apply at the EXPRESS OFFICE.

Dec. 3, 1858. 1-3t

SELLING OUT AT COST.
THE undersigned respectfully call the attention of their friends and customers in Statesville and the surrounding country, that they are now receiving, a large and splendid stock of

Fall and Winter GOODS, which they offer at their usual low prices.—Their stock consists of the following:

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
Ladies Dress Goods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, a fine lot of Embroideries of all kinds. Also, a fine assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, for Gentlemen and Boys wear, also, a large stock of Heavy Goods for Servants wear, Drills, bleached and unbleached Domestic, a large stock of

Boots & Shoes, Hats and Caps of every description, HARD WARE, Cutlery, Queens Ware, and a full supply of GROCERIES, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

All wanting GOOD and CHEAP GOODS, will find their stock not only the cheapest, but as good as any in this country.

We tender our thanks for the patronage received within the last six months and hope, for a continuance and increase.

—The Highest price Paid for all kinds of Produce.

—Please call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, and we will give you good bargains.

TERMS—CASH.
KOOPMANN & PHELPS.
Statesville, Oct. 22, 1858.

FOR SALE—A good MULE,
4 years old; a two horse Wagon; a one horse Wagon, both with iron axles; 3 sets of Harness—all belonging to the Western N. C. Rail Road CO.—Apply to R. F. MONTGOMERY, Sec. & T. or to R. C. McALLA, P. A. Engineer, Nov. 26 52 3t

Approved Miller.
HAMILTON CROUCH, Liberty Hill, N. C.

Respectfully informs Mill Owners, that he is well initiated in the art of managing MILL MACHINERY—such as steam or water Burr Mills. Having had an experience of several years in the Milling business he flatters himself that he is fully competent to give entire satisfaction, in the business of grinding. He would further say to those who might wish to employ such a miller, that they will address him at Liberty Hill, Iredell County, N. C.

Valuable Land FOR SALE.
On South Yadkin, seven miles North of the town of Statesville, Iredell County, N. C. I also offer, my tract of 200 acres more or less, formerly known as the lands of James Daley, together with the elegant buildings such as Dwelling Houses, Kitchen, Negro houses, Barns, Shops, &c. I would say to those who wish to purchase Land, that they would do well to call and view my possessions, before purchasing elsewhere.

HAMILTON CROUCH, Nov. 26 52tf Liberty Hill, N. C.

House & Lot for Sale IN STATESVILLE.
The subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, and very cheap, his House and Lot in Statesville, lying directly north of, and near the Female College. It is a neat cottage, with kitchen, &c., and the lot contains 3 1/2 acres of ground. Price, \$600, and the larger portion of the purchase on time.

T. H. HALYBURTON.
October 29. 48tf

Land & Trust Deeds.
A large lot of the above named instruments, printed in superior style, on the best of paper, and blank enough to bound the Russian Empire. For sale at the Express Office.

BOOK STORE
Still in the Lead—New Attractions!
In addition to the well assorted Stock of Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles, to be found at AYER'S Book Store—

THE PUBLIC can now see specimens of AMBROTYPE, Mellanotypes, Cameotypes, and various other Types, which for beauty, durability, and finish, are unsurpassed.

I have recently received full and ample instructions, under Mr. W. P. Hughes—and am now prepared to take any of the above style of Pictures, in as finished a manner, and at as low a figure, as anywhere Artist in the country. Call and try me and if I fail to give satisfaction, no charge.

H. W. AYER.
Oct 1 44tf

MAKING.
J. W. Woodward
Is still at his Old Stand, on Broad street, a few doors East of the Public Square, where he is prepared to do all kinds of WORK formerly done at the Establishment.

All repairing done on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner. Interest charged on Accounts after 12 months.

Feb. 27. 13tf

Sheetings.
WE HAVE a large lot of 4-4 Sheetings, suitable for putting up flour 7-8 ditto ditto
For sale cheap by the bolt or bale.

J. F. ALEXANDER & Co.
1858' 21tf

McLEAN HOUSE,
Statesville, N. C.
Persons passing through, or coming to, STATESVILLE, can be accommodated with Meals at 25 cents each, and comfortable Lodgings at the same rate.

Horras well fed and attended to on reasonable terms.
Oct 19 JOS. A. McLEAN.

HERE WE ARE—AGAIN!!
I have just received a fresh stock of

Juvenile Books—Southern Harmony, Carmina Sacra, Presbyterian Psalmist, etc.

Also—Candies, Raisins, Cigars, &c.
All of which I will sell for Cash at the lowest figures. Call and see me.

Oct 19 51tf H. W. AYER.

10 000 Pounds
Old Castings and Scraps of Iron, in any size pieces, is wanting. For which I will pay a cent per pound, in Goods.

JOS. W. STOCKTON.
Oct 19 51

3,000 bushels Wheat WANTED.
Wanted, AT THE ROWAN MILLS, 3,000 bushels good Wheat, for which Salisbury cash prices will be paid.

O. G. FOARD.
Nov. 5, 1858. 49tf

THE CHICKERING & SON'S
34 PRIZE MEDAL PIANOS.
THE Subscriber, Agent for the sale of the above named celebrated Pianos, informs the public respectfully, that he guarantees every Instrument. Persons wishing to purchase the PIANO, by addressing him, will be sent a pamphlet, with 14 different styles, and prices marked.

Pianos Tuned and Repaired.
Address, T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT, Nov. 3, 1858. Wilmington, N. C.

P. S. To Mr. B. was the only and first premium for his Pianos at the N. C. State Fair awarded.

AVOID COST.
ALL those indebted to the late firm of STOCKTON & MORRISON can avoid cost by paying what they owe soon, as we are determined to close our business.

STOCKTON & MORRISON.
Nov. 8, 1858. 50-1f

Just Received—
5 Tons Guano, A large lot King's Mount. Iron, Well assorted. For sale by Nov 12 T. H. McRORIE.

Seed Cotton.
I wish to purchase Cotton in the seed, for which I will pay the highest market price, delivered at my Gin, a mile and a half north-west of Statesville.

T. H. McRORIE.
Nov 12 50-1f

Corn Meal.
My Mill has been repaired lately. If you want GOOD MEAL, give it a trial; one mile and a half west of Statesville.

T. H. McRORIE.
50-1f

State of North Carolina,
Iredell County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Angust Term, 1858
J. F. Alexander & Co. vs. J. B. Gaines.
Original Attachment levied on Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, J. B. Gaines, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the "Iredell Express," a newspaper published in the town of Statesville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court, to be held for the County of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville, on the 3rd Monday of November next, then and there to reply to the same, or judgment final will be taken against him.

Witness, M. F. Freeland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 31st Monday in August, A. D. 1858.

M. F. FREELAND, Clerk.
48-6w-pr 56

NEW GROCERY!
The undersigned having taken the stand, formerly occupied by O. Gillespie & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the

Whole Sale & Retail GROCERY Business
—Begg leave to inform the Citizens of Statesville and surrounding country, that he is now receiving a large and well selected

STOCK—Consisting in part of, Rio, La Guyra and Java Coffee; A B C and other grades of Sugars; A No. article of Crushed Sugar; A fine assortment of Black and [Green Teas; A Prime article of Cuba Molasses; Colgate's Pale No. One Toilet Soaps; Soda & Sugar Crackers by bolt & box; Candies, Candles and Cheese; Starch by the pound or box; Matches, Shives, Plow Lines, bed-Cords; Pepper, Spice, Nut-megs, Cinnamon, Mace, brooms, Axes, Wrap'g paper; Soda, Salaraets and Mustard; Lamp Oil, burning Fluid, Pickles; Liverpool and Table Salt, etc. Pure White Lead, Lunsed Oil.

Cut and Wrought Nails, Shot and Stone-ware, Also, a lot of Seamless Bags.

I intend keeping on hand everything in the

Grocery Line, except Liquors, and I intend to sell them either by Wholesale or Retail, as low as any other House in the place. I have also, a large stock of

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS

which I will sell at the lowest Cash prices. Please give me a call, before Purchasing elsewhere.

W. S. CASON.
Statesville, Oct. 15. 46 3m

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for Sale the Plantation and improvements where he now resides. It is located just below the mouth of Lites' Creek, in Catawba county, near Lewis' Ferry on the Catawba river, adjoining Henderson Sherl, and containing 515 ACRES, 150 of which are in cultivation and about 50 acres of that is good Creek and Branch Bottom. The improvements are a comfortable Log Dwelling, a first rate Barn, Stables and stalls for 30 head of horses, Cow sheds, and good Fences. There is upon the place a good GRIST MILL, running a pair of Burr and a pair of common Stones. The W. N. C. Railroad passes through the Farm and the Depot is located upon it. It is the most valuable farm in this section of the State.

There are also on the place large orchards of peach and apple trees of the best quality, and good springs of water abound.

Will be sold for Cash or exchanged for Negatives.
Oct 15 46tf

Hillabore' Recorder, Fayetteville Observer & Wadesboro' Argue Will please copy till for bid.

Hayne Davis,
Attorney at Law, STATESVILLE, N. C.
Will promptly and diligently attend to all business, entrusted to his care.

Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22, 1858.

NEW MARBLE YARD.
H. C. MALCOLM, Practical Marble Cutter, Salisbury, N. C.

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a

MARBLE YARD, Opposite the Mansion Hotel, Where he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, for MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES, TABLE-TOPS, and all kind of work in the Marble line, of either IMPORTED ITALIAN or

AMERICAN MARBLE.

Having made arrangements by which he can procure the IMPORTED ITALIAN MARBLE at reduced prices, he can fill all orders for Monuments, &c., at reasonable rates.

He would be happy to have all who are desirous of dealing in his line to call and see specimens of Marble, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

Having had an experience of 25 years in the business, he will give his personal attention to putting up Monuments, &c.

November 5, 1858. 49tf

A very Superior BURNING FLUID just received.

H. W. Ayer.

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Statesville, Oct. 15. 46 3m

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for Sale the Plantation and improvements where he now resides. It is located just below the mouth of Lites' Creek, in Catawba county, near Lewis' Ferry on the Catawba river, adjoining Henderson Sherl, and containing 515 ACRES, 150 of which are in cultivation and about 50 acres of that is good Creek and Branch Bottom. The improvements are a comfortable Log Dwelling, a first rate Barn, Stables and stalls for 30 head of horses, Cow sheds, and good Fences. There is upon the place a good GRIST MILL, running a pair of Burr and a pair of common Stones. The W. N. C. Railroad passes through the Farm and the Depot is located upon it. It is the most valuable farm in this section of the State.

There are also on the place large orchards of peach and apple trees of the best quality, and good springs of water abound.

Will be sold for Cash or exchanged for Negatives.
Oct 15 46tf

Hillabore' Recorder, Fayetteville Observer & Wadesboro' Argue Will please copy till for bid.

Hayne Davis,
Attorney at Law, STATESVILLE, N. C.
Will promptly and diligently attend to all business, entrusted to his care.

Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22, 1858.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.
THE STATESVILLE TANNERY is now offered for Sale. It lies immediately on the Street between the Court House and Depot.—There are several acres of land belonging to the lot. With a little expense it can be made the most desirable Property of the kind in Western North Carolina.

Apply to S. A. Sharpe, or L. Q. Sharpe.
Statesville, Oct 15 46tf

New Firm.
The undersigned give notice that they have entered into Copartnership, under the style of

WATTS, WHITE & CO., at the old stand of Watts, Douglas & Co. and are now receiving direct from the Northern cities, a large and general assortment of Fall and Winter

STAPLE &

[CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

It seems from that that the commissioners could not find the terminus of Frye and Jefferson's line on Deep Creek creek, owing to the fact that the line was not clearly defined. They proceeded, however, to ascertain the proper degree of latitude on that creek by astronomical observation, and from that point computed the distance from Currituck Inlet to be, in superficial measure, 329 miles, and making adjustment for uneven ground, 317 miles, or five degrees forty minutes west of Currituck Inlet. They then proceeded to run the line west. The result was, that the commissioners of the two States differed in running the line, and two lines were run, known subsequently as Henderson's and Walker's lines. In 1791, however, the line called Walker's seems to have been adopted by both States, with provision that the oldest grant from either State for land within the disputed lines should give title to the claimant.—Henn, Stat. Vol. 13, p. 258.

I have thought proper, at the hazard of being considered tedious, if not presumptuous, to go at some length into the history of our northern boundary. Much, if not the whole, of the line now proposed to be re-established, is, I am informed, in dispute. It may be that other portions of the line are also the subject of controversy. If so, these ought also to be well defined. I would most respectfully recommend, therefore, the proposal on the part of the State of Virginia, as acceded to, with such modifications, if any, as may be deemed necessary, and that competent commissioners be appointed by the Legislature or the Governor of the State, under authority given him to do so, clothed with ample powers to run the line where it is in dispute, and settle the boundary between the two States. Permanent land marks should be required to be put up along the line.

During the present year, Dr. Emmons, State Geologist, submitted a report on the Agriculture of the State, and the subject being one of very general interest, the Literary Board deemed it advisable to cause two thousand copies to be published. About 624 copies of the former report are yet on hand. By some means the resolutions before the last General Assembly ordering the distribution of this report, was mislaid in the hurry of the last moments of the session and did not pass. I deemed it expedient, however, in accordance with the terms of the resolution, to send copies to the several States and Territories, to some literary and scientific institutions, and also to a few individuals who applied for copies and who it was thought would make a good use of them. Some have been sold and the proceeds will be accounted for by the Agent in making sales. The residue on hand and the whole number of the Agricultural Report are subject to your disposition.

The cabinet of minerals and geological specimens in the Capitol has been greatly enlarged and improved, and is well worth examination, not only the scientific and those curious in such matters, but by every one taking an interest in the mineral resources of the State. The opportunities for collecting many fine specimens are ample, and it was suggested to me by Dr. Emmons that he be allowed to collect and add to the cabinets of the University and other colleges of the State, which might well be done and which I recommend to your favorable consideration.

When the last revival of our laws was made, a resolution was passed by the General Assembly requiring the Governor, among other things, to distribute one copy of the Revised Code to each of the Magistrates in the State. The resolution, in its terms, confined the distribution to such as were then acting Justices, and excluded all such as might subsequently qualify. The Governor was also authorized to make sale of other copies. So far the sales have been small, and of the edition of ten thousand copies which was published, more than half remain on hand, and unless provision is made for their safe keeping, by opening the boxes and storing the books they are liable to be damaged by worms and other causes. As many Magistrates have since qualified, and as they receive no compensation for their services, I recommend a further distribution to be made of the Code, among those who have been appointed since the former distribution was made and who are now acting as Justices in their respective counties.

I transmit herewith a letter from Tandy Walker, acting Governor of the Cherokee Nation, requesting that our laws and Supreme Court Reports be furnished for the use of the Cherokee Government. It is a highly gratifying fact to see the improvement made by the Cherokee in the acts of civilization, and I doubt not it will give you pleasure to comply with the request of Mr. Walker by authorizing the Governor of the State to send our laws and reports to the Cherokee in the same manner that they are sent to the several States of the Union.

My attention has been called by the citizens residing in the western portion of the State, and who were purchasers of what were known as Cherokee lands, to what they consider as a hardship, so far as they are concerned. It was alleged that the lands were purchased at prices far above their value, and the State was appealed to, to remit such excess. By the act of 1850-'51, commissioners were appointed to value the lands, and in accordance with the provisions of the act, the excess of the purchase money over the value of the lands, was credited upon the bonds of the purchasers, then in the hands of the agent of Cherokee lands. It seems that the act, in its terms, applied only to those who had not paid their bonds as they fell due—and consequently those who had promptly paid the full amount of their purchases got no relief. These persons now ask the State to refund to them the excess paid by them, out of the fund in the hands of the agent, or in some other way, and seems to me that if those who had not paid were entitled to relief, the others who had paid promptly have still stronger claims upon the justice and liberality of the State.

Without repeating the reasons therefore which I gave in a former message, I again recommend the creation of an additional judicial circuit in the State. The improvements in the grounds of the Capitol Square ordered by the last Legislature have been made, and those directed to be made in the Capitol are under the charge of Mr. Percival, a competent architect, and will be completed in a few days. This work would have been done at an earlier day, but for the difficulty in procuring a person to do it properly.

It was found that the grounds were laid out, that they could not be used as they had before been, as a place of deposit, in the winter season, for fire wood for the supply of the Capitol, without destroying, in a great degree, such improvements as had been made. After consulting with the Board of Public Building, it was deemed advisable by me to have erected a house for storing of wood. The expense of making the improvements was thereby increased to a small amount, which, however, will be more than repaid to the State in a few years, by securing the wood, large quantities of which were stolen and carried from the premises every winter before the house was erected.

It should be employed to keep the

grounds and walks in proper order, and I recommend that a small annual appropriation be made for that purpose, or that the Board of Public Buildings be authorized to contract for the same, and draw upon the Treasury for the amount necessary.

I transmit herewith two sets of resolutions from the State of Maine, and one from the State of New Hampshire, upon the subject of slavery and matters connected therewith. I have not thought proper to withhold these resolutions, for it is your province and not mine to determine what action, if any, should be taken upon them. I think, however, that they are of such a character as not to merit any notice by the Legislature of the State.

Before concluding this my last regular message to the General Assembly, I avail myself of the occasion to express my grateful sense of the honors heretofore conferred upon me by the people of the State.

If in the discharge of my official duties I have sometimes failed to give satisfaction to all, it is not what I expected when I assumed the responsibilities of office.

Others no doubt have served the State more ably and usefully than I have done. I hope, however, that I may be pardoned for saying that none have more sincerely labored at heart whatever concerned her honor or welfare, or who have been more disposed to maintain the one or promote the other.

I have only to add, that during that portion of your session for which I shall remain in office, it will give me pleasure, at all times, to render you such aid as I can in the discharge of your Legislative duties. THOS. BRAGG.

Fattening Hogs.

Hogs, we said, not land-pikes, with noses as long as hand-spikes, and legs like a deer. We should as soon think of trying to lay flesh upon a lightning rod as upon one of these animals, that sometimes infest a farmer's sty. The best use you can put such brutes to is to sell them to the bristle dealers, reserving the noses for top-riders to a rail-fence; that is, if you are situated as most farmers are, with a good market for corn and other grains. But if your corn-crib is plethoric, and you have a surplus that you want out of the way, without any return for it, just put it under these long noses, and you will accomplish your purpose. A grand recipe for famine are these land-pikes.

Hogs, we said, not asses or African elephants, with ears as big as a leather apron. The only ears a pig should run to are ears of corn—his own being short, erect, and well set, thin and soft to the touch, showing that the forces of the animal are not wasted in making sound or head-cheese. His head should be short, nose fine, neck thick, short and deep; his back broad and rounded along the whole body. We want a fine boned and compact animal, with legs just stout and long enough to hold up the fat and muscle you mean to put upon them. With a pen of such animals, you can make pork cheap, no matter what breed they belong to. There is satisfaction in looking at them and in feeding them. You can see where the corn goes to, and what comes of it, in the swelling sides and rounding back.

The pig is a gentleman of leisure and wants clean quarters. He must have a dry sleeping apartment, and plenty of straw if you want him to do his best. Then he is omnivorous in his appetite, and wants a little of almost everything nice that tickles the palate of his master. While cooked Indian meal is the staple, he should be treated to vegetables daily, green corn stalks and ears, cabbage, turnips, carrots, beets, parsnips, &c. Milk or whey never comes amiss. If these are not convenient, they should have all the water they wish to drink. A little salt is also a desirable addition to the daily diet.

Regular feeding is a matter of much more importance than most people suppose. The healthy stomach of a pig performs its task of digestion with as much regularity as a day-laborer, and when the meal-time comes, it feels the uneasiness of hunger. A squealing hog should be considered a disgrace to any farmer's yard. Even if he effect that kind of music he should understand that it is a very expensive luxury that none but the rich can afford. It is like the brilliant light from a lamp, fed with oil from his own ribs. Feed by the clock, and stop the racket. Give at each meal only so much food as they will eat up clean.

If you have any considerable number of hogs, it will pay to have a cooking apparatus for boiling or steaming the meal and vegetables. Fair experiments show that a large proportion of cooked food will make more flesh and fat than the same quantities given raw. A little green food given as a change is economical. With neatness and system this branch of farm industry may be made very pleasant and profitable.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Georgia to prevent the use of any language in any of the Legislative acts of that State.

INDUSTRIOUS HABITS.—Teach your children to be industrious.—It is the best preventive of crime—the best guardian to virtue.—Read the history of the hundreds who fill our prisons, and learn that idleness was the cause of their ruin.

Young men of industrious habits are seldom found in the sinks of pollution disgracing themselves and their parents. The increase of crime among us is chiefly caused by the distaste of honest labor to many would rather steal than work. If we could preserve the coming generation from those sins and vices which degrade the present times teach them good trades, and bring up to industrious habits, idleness, late hours, and a disregard of the Sabbath, drinking and the perusal of obscene and unprincipled sheets, are causing the ruin of millions.

Harness Making,

AT OLIN.

WEAVER BROS.

Keep constantly on hand, at their manufactory, in OLIN, a large assortment of

Harness, Bridles,

Collars, and everything else,

usually kept in a Harness establishment.

We earnestly invite all persons wishing to purchase good bargains to give us a call before buying elsewhere. By close application and promptitude in business, we hope to share a liberal patronage from a generous public. Orders attended to promptly with neatness and dispatch. We have deposits of Harness, at Statesville, with J. W. Woodward; Liberty Hill, with A. Feinster; County Line, with Eocles & Co.; Jonesville, with Thos. T. Maxwell.

October 1st, 44 ly

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by

peal Endowment for the Relief

of the Sick and Distressed—

flicted with Virulent and

Epidemic Diseases.

At times of Epidemics, it is the objects of

this Institution to establish Hospitals, to provide

Nurses, Physicians, Clothing, Food, Medicines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take

charge of the orphaned and deceased parents, and

minister in every possible way to the relief of

the afflicted and the death of the public at large.

It is the duty of the Directors, at such times, to

visit personally the infected districts, and to provide

and execute means of relief. Numerous

physicians, not acting members of the Association,

usually enroll their names on its books, subject

to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of

charge. In the absence of Epidemics, the

Directors have authorized the Consulting Surgeon

to give advice and medical aid to persons

suffering under CHRONIC DISEASES of a violent

character, arising from abuse of the physical

powers, and treatment, the effects of drugs, &c.

Various reports and tracts on the nature

and treatment of Chronic Diseases, by the Consulting

Surgeon, have been published for gratuitous

distribution, and will be sent free of charge to

the afflicted.

Address, for Reports or treatment, Dr. GEORGE

R. CATHER, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association,

No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors,

Geo. FAIRCHILD, EZRA D. HEATWELL,

45 Secretary. President.

House & Lot for Sale

The subscriber offers for sale a

House and Lot, in Statesville, near

the Female College. The lot contains

two acres of ground, the improvements have all been put up

within the last three years, and in the yard there is a well of excellent

water. Any person desirous of locating in this healthy and thriving

Town, can be accommodated with a dwelling on cheap and reasonable terms.

Possession can be given at any time.

J. A. DAVIS.

Oct. 1st 44 ly

WILSON & NEWHARD,

WATCH-MAKERS

&

JEWELERS,

STATESVILLE, N. C.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment

of Watches and Jewelry of all

kinds. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every sort,

repaired in the best manner and on the most

reasonable terms.

August 28th, 1858.

\$100 REWARD!

Abandoned from the subscriber, on the 19th of

July last, a negro man, called Isaac. He is

5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, scar on

one wrist from a burn (which not recollected)

good teeth, face rather full, straight build, bold

appearance, quick spoken, and weighs about

175 or 180 pounds, and 30 years old. Had on

when he departed a pair of copper colored pants,

and perhaps took other clothing from his

wife's house. He is very likely and may be

considered a No. 1 negro.

I will give a reward of \$100 for his apprehension

and delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail,

so that I can get him again.

ADAM WEBBER.

10 miles north of Statesville, N. C.

VALUABLE

TOWN PROPER-

TY—FOR SALE.

The subscriber having retired from the

Mercantile Business in the town of Statesville,

offers for sale his

Store-House & Lot,

situated on the East corner of the

PUBLIC SQUARE, in the centre

of Business. This is one of the most valuable

stands for business in the Town.

Terms made easy. For further information

Apply to S. R. BELL or DAVID DEAN

WILLIAM MURPHY.

Oct. 1st, 1858. 44 ly

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY.

IN the salubrious climate of Western North Carolina, surrounded by the most magnificent and picturesque mountain scenery, and abounding with water of the purest and most refreshing quality.

T. L. TROY and wife propose to open a FEMALE SEMINARY at Rocky Springs, Alexander County, N. C., on the 12th of July, 1858, in the house formerly known as York College Institute, which house and premises have been purchased by Mr. Troy for the purpose of establishing a Female School.

The place is thought to be eminently adapted for such an institution, being in a retired place, yet in the heart of a dense population of honest, industrious and intelligent people, who take a lively interest in the promotion of Education.

The location is 18 miles west of Statesville, 18 miles east of Wilkesborough, and 5 miles north of Taylorsville. Mr. Troy has had 8 or 10 years experience in teaching. His wife is a graduate of Greenborough Female College, and has had some experience in teaching.

No pains will be spared in the instruction and moral training of scholars placed in their care, and the kindest attention paid to their wants and necessities.

Board can be obtained in the family of the Principal at \$6 per month, without any extra charges.

Tuition in English Branches from \$6 to \$15 per session; Music on Piano or Guitar, \$20; Painting, in Water Colors, \$6; Worsted Embroidery, \$6; Wax Fruit and Flowers \$6 each; French \$8. Other ornaments at reasonable prices.

Pupils admitted at any time, and charged to the close of the session.

For further information, address the Principal, at York College Institute, Alexander county, N. C.

August 7th, 1858. 36-11

Dissolution.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Stockton & Morrison, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm, will make immediate payment. Settlements can be made with either of us.

JOS. W. STOCKTON,

WM. H. MORRISON,

Statesville, August 7th, '58.

Take Notice!

Those indebted to us, are requested to pay up no longer indulgence cannot be given, and ought not to be expected. One of our firm intends leaving the country in a short time, and those owing us must make their calculations to pay.

O. GILLESPIE & CO.

W. RAEDER,

ARCHITECT

AND

Civil Engineer,

SALISBURY, N. C.

WILL furnish Designs and Specifications for

and Superintend the erection of

Town Houses, Cottages, Villas, Stores, Churches,

and Public Buildings; also for the construction

belonging to Rail Roads such as, Bridges of stone, wood or iron, and all

Buildings required at Stations.

Plans and Estimates given for the improvement

of water Powers and mechanical constructions in general.

REFERENCE—

Chas. F. Fisher, Pres. N. C. R. R. Co.,

Hon. J. W. Ellis,

J. C. Turner, Chf. Eng. W. N. C. R. R.,

Salisbury, N. C.

C. P. Mendenhall, Treas. N. C. R. R. Co.,

Greensborough.

R. F. Simonton, Treas. W. N. C. R. Co.,

Statesville, N. C.

Salisbury, N. C., June 12, 1858.

28 6m

Blum's Almanac—

For 1859.

For sale at the BOOK STORE.

Oct. 22 47

Wanted,

2 Apprentices to learn the business

of Tanning. Apply at the

SIMONTON Tannery.

Oct. 1 44

NEW

DRUG

STORE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

The attention of the inhabitants of Salisbury,

and of the State of North Carolina, is most

respectfully called to the opening by the

undersigned, of a DRUG &

Medicine Store.

complete in the selections of Pure and Genuine

Medicines, Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumery,

Toilet articles, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils,

Glass, Camphene, Burning Fluid, Grass and

Garden Seeds, &c. And that with his ex-

perience of ten years, in the first class stores

in the city of New York, and a strict atten-

tion to business, especially in the com-

paring of Physicians' prescriptions and

Family Medicines, and at a reasonable

scale of prices, to secure a share of Town

and Country Trade.

The same degree of neatness and dispatch

shall be practiced, and as pure articles given,

to all Orders by mail, from Physicians,

Families and Dealers, as by personal call.

W. H. WYATT.

Dec. 17 34 ly

Dr. W. S. TATE,

Surgeon and Mechanical

DENTIST.

Would respectfully inform those interest-

ed, that he has moved to his new Rooms

on College Avenue, joining Messrs. Reese &

Sinclair, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may require his Professional

services. July 24.

Dr. H. KELLY,

Offers his Professional services to the

public.

Office on College Avenue, opposite the

Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

AYER'S

CHERRY

PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and

Whooping Cough, Influenza,

Hoarseness, &c.

BRISTOL, Mass. 20th Dec. 1858.

Dr. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your Cherry Pectoral. The constant use in my practice and in my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints.

A. B. MOBLEY,